| *Advisory Action* | Application No. 09/050,841 | Applicant(s) Callaghan et al. |
|---|---|---|
| | Examiner Tongoc Tran | Group Art Unit 2161 |

THE PERIOD FOR RESPONSE: [check only a) or b)]

- a) ☐ expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☒ expires either three months from the mailing date of the final rejection, or on the mailing date of this Advisory Action, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for the response expire later than six months from the date of the final rejection.

Any extension of time must be obtained by filing a petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a), the proposed response and the appropriate fee. The date on which the response, the petition, and the fee have been filed is the date of the response and also the date for the purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. Any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.17 will be calculated from the date of the originally set shortened statutory period for response or as set forth in b) above.

☐ Appellant's Brief is due two months from the date of the Notice of Appeal filed on _____ (or within any period for response set forth above, whichever is later). See 37 CFR 1.191(d) and 37 CFR 1.192(a).

**Applicant's response to the final rejection, filed on ___Nov 17, 2000___ has been considered with the following effect, but is NOT deemed to place the application in condition for allowance:**

☐ The proposed amendment(s):
- ☐ will be entered upon filing of a Notice of Appeal and an Appeal Brief.
- ☐ will not be entered because:
  - ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search. (See note below).
  - ☐ they raise the issue of new matter. (See note below).
  - ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal.
  - ☐ they present additional claims without cancelling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
- NOTE: _____
  _____
  _____

*DOCKETED 12/19/00. w/ 2 mth cxl.*

☐ Applicant's response has overcome the following rejection(s): _____
_____

☐ Newly proposed or amended claims _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment cancelling the non-allowable claims.

☒ The affidavit, exhibit or request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: *see attached sheets.*
_____

☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.

☒ For purposes of Appeal, the status of the claims is as follows (see attached written explanation, if any):
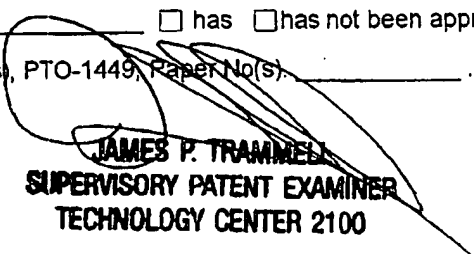
Claims allowed: _____

Claims objected to: _____

Claims rejected: *1-50* _____

☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ ☐ has ☐ has not been approved by the Examiner.

☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____ .

☐ Other

JAMES P. TRAMMELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

RESPONSE TO APPLICANTS' AFTER FINAL REJECTION ARGUMENT.

In response to Applicants' argument regarding to claim 1, Applicants argue that claim 1 recites sharing the state information between the first domain and the second domain wherein the first domain and the second domain are non-cooperating; However, the cited prior art, Rosenberg, teaches the state information is shared across cooperating domains, and not across non-cooperating domains. In Applicants' specification, Applicant defines non-cooperating domains as follow:

"a cross domain sharing capability is provided in which state information is shared across domains which are non-cooperating. That is, the domains have no knowledge of one another and do not directly communicate state information between one another" (page 11, lines 15-21).

However, In the cited prior art, Rosenberg teaches:

a database server (proxy server) has a similar configuration, including a network connection circuit, a CPU, and a memory, including a browser...(page 6, lines 31). Furthermore, Rosenberg cites "Fig.3 illustrates a data structure that may be used to store information regarding the interaction between a browser and a server...This information is then passed from the access logs of the server computers to the database...(page 8, lines 19-24). Rosenberg further discloses "[O}nly hosts (server computers) within the specified domain can set a cookie for a domain. It is this security feature that prevents the tracking of a user across web sites. While site A would like to see the cookie set by site B so that site A can access information about the user's behavior on site B, the domain specification security feature of cookies prevents site A from seeing or

manipulating a cookie set by site B, if site A and site B have distinct domain names" (page 4, lines

6-11, also see http://home.netscape.com/newsref/std/cookie_spe.html). For this reason, the state

information between distinct domain can not be possibly shared between two distinct domains

without the intermediate application of the database server (proxy server). As stated earlier,

Applicants define non-cooperating domains as "the domains have no knowledge of one another

and do not directly communicate state information between one another". Rosenberg teaches that

a unique identification value is generated at the first domain (server) and then convey the unique

identification information to each domain (server) that the client browser visit next (page 7, lines

24-33). This unique identification enables the different domains to access shared "state

information" at the database server (proxy server). The unique identification is used as a shared

ID between different domain for the same client is not the same as directly communicate "state

information" between one another as Applicants defines non-cooperating domain in the

specification. In light of this interpretation, the Examiner interprets that first domain and second

domain discloses in Rosenberg "do not directly communicate state information between one

another". Therefore, the cited art does meet the claim language. Therefore, the Examiner

maintains the rejection.

In response to Applicants argument regarding to claim 18, Applicants argue in reference

to cited prior art, Giacoppo, "there is no teaching in the Giacoppo reference of anything other

than specifically requiring the users to explicitly move their order list from store to store. It is

specifically stated in Giacoppo:

"Vendors can also create a networked mall where shoppers can take their order list to other checkout! Stores on the same server or across the Internet to other servers running checkout! While keeping their order list intact". Applicants argues that "this language specifically states that the order lists need to be brought from store to store by the shoppers. The Examiner disagrees. Giacoppo teaches "shoppers can take their order list to other checkout! Store on the same server or across the Internet to other servers running checkout!". The examiner does not interpret this as the users having to take the shopping list from one vendor to another before it is check out. In fact, Giacoppo specifically states "shoppers can take their order list to other checkout (instead of checking out at the same store), stores on the same server (referring to the shopping list) store at the central server or same check out",. Shopping list is referring to items that are stored in the shopping cart or cookies. Applicants' interpretation of the shopper moving the shopping list from store to store would means that the cookie stored information (state information) would be accessible from first domain to the second domain which is not possible for the reason stated earlier. For this reason, the Examiner's inherent statement that an intermediate application that store the shopping items (state information) from different vendors must exist in Giacoppo's one check out system is not hindsight reasoning. The Examiner maintains the rejection.